

SUBURB OF LONDON SHOT UP

TWO RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS KILL
3 AND WOUND 30 OR MORE.

Shoot Themselves When Cornered After
Spectacular Running Fight—One
of Them Dead—Hunters Join in
Chase in Time to Take Pot Shots.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Two Russians shot up Tottenham, a suburb of London, this morning, killing three persons and wounding thirty or forty others, at least six of whom may die. They were cornered by their pursuers after a running fight of several miles, and thereupon attempted suicide. One man shot himself in the head and died instantly. The other fired a bullet into his brain and was taken to the hospital.

The two men, who recently had been employed in a Tottenham rubber factory, applied there this morning for reinstatement. Their applications were refused. Thereupon they rushed into the courtyard of the factory, in which stood a motor car containing the money to meet the weekly payroll. They drew revolvers and fired at the chauffeur, hitting him in the neck. Then they climbed into the car, clubbed the wounded chauffeur and seized the bag of gold which lay on the seat.

As they started away the chauffeur with a great effort raised himself to his seat, gave the alarm and then, despite his wounds, started his car in pursuit of the fleeing robbers. A crowd of pedestrians and several policemen joined in the pursuit.

As the car drew close to them the Russians fired again, this time disabling the car. The furious crowd continued the pursuit.

Three times within the distance of a half mile the robbers, finding themselves hard pressed by their pursuers, turned in their flight and fired into the crowd, which left behind, as it continued the chase, a trail of wounded.

Among those shot was a little boy, fatally injured, and three policemen, who may die. The boy was shot in the mouth.

The infuriated crowd, forgetting considerations of personal safety, kept up the pursuit, its ranks being reinforced continually by contingents of policemen summoned by telephone from neighboring stations.

Once when the robbers were nearly cornered both of them turned upon their pursuers and poured out a perfect fusillade, one of them firing while the other loaded. By this they again got some headway.

Entering upon a more open country they clambered up an embankment and came upon a party of men who were duck hunting.

"Fire at them," roared the pursuing policemen to the hunters.

But the hunters were too astonished to take in the situation till the opportunity for action had passed. By this time fresh detachments of police, armed with revolvers, had joined the chase. They started at top speed after the fugitives, but they were unable to use their weapons owing to the danger of hitting others than the robbers.

The Russians finding after a desperate dash of four miles that their strength was failing and that fresher pursuers were overtaking them boarded an electric tramcar, one of them holding a revolver to the driver's head and commanding him to drive with the utmost speed and the other standing in the rear of the car and holding up the conductor and passengers.

Two of the passengers attempted to seize the fellow who was standing over the tram, whereupon the desperadoes both began firing, one from the front and one from the rear indiscriminately, dropping at least thirteen persons in the street. One of the bullets completely shattered a policeman's face.

The policemen, meanwhile, followed the example of the fugitives and commanded another tramcar and sent it speeding along after the runaway. As the car neared the railway station the driver told the robber who was guarding him that there was a police station just ahead, the men of which would certainly capture him.

The driver thought thus to hinder the robbers' flight, and it did, but only for a moment. The men jumped down and sprang into a passing milk cart. In this they resumed their flight. But they were unable to shake off their pursuers. Mounted and afoot, the pursuers began to lessen the distance which separated them from their quarry. They compelled the Russians to abandon the milk cart and make for a clump of woods.

The duck hunters, who had joined in the chase, were soon able to take pot shots at the men through the cleared spaces. The Russians thereupon threw themselves prone upon the ground, thus offering the smallest possible mark, and returned the fire. Having forced the pursuers again to retire they jumped up and sped onward.

The pursuers finally drove them, out of the wood. Both men were in such desperate straits by this time that all their hope of escape was gone.

Finding that revolver shots did not deter their pursuers they pocketed the weapons and depended upon their legs. But they were too exhausted.

One made a last frantic effort to elude his pursuers. He dashed under a railway arch hoping to find some place where he might hide. Finding himself in a cul de sac he took a last look round to assure himself that his position was hopeless. Then he pulled out his revolver and shot himself in the head just as his pursuers fell upon him. He died immediately.

The other man, seeing his companion's fate, avoided the arch and made for an abandoned cottage in a field half a mile distant. He gained it just in time to slam the door in the faces of his pursuers. While they hammered at doors and windows the Russian mounted to a top room and opening the window fired all but one of his few remaining cartridges.

The duck hunters again opened fire, shattering the glass in the window but missing the robber. Finally, with his supply of cartridges exhausted and the door below burst open, with his pursuers already mounting the stairs, he fired his last bullet into his own head.

The pursuers, unable to restrain their fury, flung themselves upon the dying man and badly mauled him. He was removed to a hospital.

Both men were identified as Russian Anarchists. The dead man was known as Jacob. He worked in a Tottenham factory for two years and was recently turned out of his lodgings because bombs were found in his possession. The other is Paul Heffeld of Riga. He has been a sailor. He is an Anarchist of record in Russia. He will recover.

Diaz Suffering From a Cold.
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23.—President Diaz is suffering from a severe cold. Some uneasiness is felt over his condition on account of his age. His general health is good.

REFORM IN THE NAVY YARDS.

Secretary Newberry Explains Plan of
Reorganization to the Commandants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A conference to discuss plans for the proposed reorganization of the administrative methods of the navy yards was held at the Navy Department today. The commandants of navy yards present were Rear Admirals Caspar F. Goodrich, retired; Edwin C. Pendleton of Philadelphia, William Swift of Boston, Edward D. Taussig of Norfolk and Edwin K. Moore of Portsmouth, N. H.

Secretary of the Navy Newberry explained to the commandants his plans, which contemplate the complete abolishment of the bureau system in the various yards. The authority of the commandants will be greatly increased and they will be directly charged with the responsibility of the efficiency of their yards. All manufacturing work will be supervised by staff officers. The manufactured product will be reported directly to the chief of the bureau of the navy. The reorganization provides for the gradual consolidation of all similar shops at the yards. All officers on duty at the yards will not only have charge of the manufacturing work, but also will control the labor force, which has heretofore been managed by the Department.

Early next week Mr. Newberry will issue a general order embodying his plans for the reorganization of the yards. At the same time he will probably issue a statement explaining the details of the proposed reorganization of the naval establishments. Already conferences have been held with the heads of the various bureaus of the navy department with a view to putting the reorganization plan into operation quickly and with as little friction as possible.

Mr. Newberry is especially anxious to have the reorganization of the yards approved by the civilian board, which met at the Navy Department last week to discuss the matter. It is expected that the reorganization will result in a large saving of money, while increasing the efficiency of the service.

CROWELL TO GRAND JURY.

The \$400,000 Treasury Check to Pay
for Panama Canal Property Exhibited.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The \$400,000 Treasury warrant which furnished the means of paying the stockholders of the Panama Canal Company of France, in consideration of which the French company's rights were transferred to the United States, was exhibited today to the Federal Grand Jury engaged in investigating alleged libelous publications in regard to the canal purchase. The check was delivered by the Government through the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., the fiscal agent of the French Government in the transaction. Why it was shown to the jury has not been developed, but probably it was to show that the purchase money went abroad in a lump sum and was not used to compensate any residents of this country.

The warrant was exhibited during the testimony of William Nelson Cromwell, Jr., of New York, counsel for the Panama Canal Company of France, whose testimony consumed two hours and ten minutes. No other witnesses in the Grand Jury room of this instance. The course of Mr. Cromwell's testimony the State Department was asked by telephone to send the cancelled warrant to the Grand Jury, and was brought by S. E. Jacobs, chief of a division in the auditor's branch of the State Department's office.

When Mr. Cromwell emerged from the Grand Jury room he declined to discuss his testimony or to say whether he would continue it on Monday when the jury reconvenes. It is understood that the cancelled warrant will then finish his testimony. Mr. Cromwell is expected to return to New York this afternoon.

MRS. COGHAN'S PENSION.

The House, 42 to 103, Refuses to Increase
It to \$10,000 a Month.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—By an overwhelming adverse vote—42 to 103—the House of Representatives today defeated the attempt of Mr. Olcott to secure a pension of \$100 a month for the widow of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan.

Members opposed the increase, especially the pension bill, one of which gave Mrs. Coghlan \$50 a month, instead of \$30, which she now draws as the widow of a Rear Admiral.

Opposition of Mr. Olcott was opposed by Mr. Hull, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and Messrs. Louden, chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and Mr. Clegg, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. They urged against the proposed increase that it would be inequitable and unjust to grant a pension to the widow of a Rear Admiral when other Rear Admirals served in the civil and naval wars and left their widows practically unprotected.

Other speakers retorted that his civil war service was that of a cadet at Annapolis and of a training ship, and that affidavits filed with the Pensions Committee showed that Mrs. Coghlan was possessed of property valued at \$6,700. Members opposed the increase, especially the pension bill, one of which gave Mrs. Coghlan \$50 a month, instead of \$30, which she now draws as the widow of a Rear Admiral.

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MRS. ATHERTON A DISTURBER

HER NAME HAS MADE THE
STIRLING CASE FAMOUS.

Known as Most Beautiful Woman in England, Society Looks to Her for Sensational—Husband Divorced Her—She Failed to Suit Against Yard Bully.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Unquestionably the central social figure of the week has been Mrs. Atherton. It is entirely due to her connection with the Stirling divorce case that the suit is a cause célèbre.

It is reported in the newspapers with a length and freedom accorded to such cases in the English press alone. But for Mrs. Atherton the case would attract little or no attention, as the other leading characters have no such interest for the public. Mrs. Atherton, however, is not only known as the most beautiful woman in England, but when she is concerned the chance of piquant items concerning prominent persons coming to light keeps society agog.

In any gathering Mrs. Atherton always would be conspicuous by her beauty. Imagine a woman with a wealth of chestnut hair, features almost perfect but not too severe, complexion radiant with health, hands exquisite as few women possess and the figure of a modern divinity. Then too much would not be said. Even women who dislike her confess her personal charm, while there is not a man who ever met her that she has not favorably impressed.

Of commanding intellectual bent, she cloaks the determination of her character beneath a manner of exceptional attractiveness. She is the third daughter of Sir Edward Dene, baronet, and sister of the present baronet. She married in 1892 Col. Atherton, commanding the Twelfth Lancashire, one of the finest soldiers in the British army. She created a personal sensation when she went to South Africa as one of Sir Frederick Treves' "plague women," bent on nursing wounded officers.

It was in South Africa and on the return voyage that a Duke, one of the youngest and wealthiest of British peers, was ready to cast his crown and his gold at her feet. Society looked eagerly for a divorce suit, which was avoided only by the most powerful intervention. The young Duke's fiancée cancelled the engagement, which, however, the efforts of her mother and family succeeded in renewing.

Col. Atherton finally divorced her in 1906, the Hon. Yardie Buller being named as correspondent. The names of many members of the peerage were bandied about, and one of these fully expected to marry her. Yardie Buller married Denise Orme of the musical comedy stage and Mrs. Atherton failed in her breach of promise case against him because the promise was made by him while she was still a married woman. She still remains unmarried, the queen of many subjects.

Edinburgh, Jan. 23.—When the hearing of Mrs. Stirling's suit for divorce was resumed in the Court of Session today Mrs. Atherton took the stand and corroborated Capt. Stirling's testimony that her relations with him had not been improper.

She said the only occasion on which Stirling was in her sleeping room was after her return from a regimental dinner. Mrs. Stirling, she said, had suggested that perhaps Mrs. Atherton would like to hear what had happened at the dinner. Stirling had demurred to the suggestion that he go to Mrs. Atherton's room and tell her.

She supported Capt. Stirling in his assertions as to their associations and said that Stirling had been driven into her company by Mrs. Stirling's attention to Lord Northland. While she, Captain and Mrs. Stirling and Lord Northland were together in Paris, she testified, Mrs. Stirling allotted Northland a room in the suite the party had engaged, while Stirling was compelled to secure a room elsewhere in the hotel.

The examination of Mrs. Atherton lasted three hours. She displayed not the slightest concern while she was on the stand, although some of the questions put to her were of a very pointed character. She maintained a smiling face throughout. The only time she was ruffled was when counsel proved by means of a birth certificate that her age was 38, whereas she had given it as 31.

Mrs. Atherton described a disagreement she had with her husband, Captain Stirling, when the latter threatened her, saying, "I'll see that you get into trouble."

LOOMIS MAY LOSE SALARY.

House Opposed to Continuing Japanese
Exposition Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—It was evident today from expression of opinion in the House of Representatives that the body is opposed to continuing President Roosevelt's Japanese Exposition Commission until the year 1914, even at the slight expense of \$10,000 a year in the interim for Francis B. Loomis, commissioner-general.

Mr. Denby of Michigan, for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asked the House to consider the Senate bill on the subject as amended by that committee, but objection was made by several persons. The statement by Mr. Ballou of Pennsylvania, based upon the answer of Mr. Denby to the question "If the bill is passed will the commission cease?" that it undoubtedly would. "Then I hope the bill will not pass," seemed to voice the view of a majority of the members.

Proposed Memorial in Honor of Lieut. Selfridge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A movement has been started by the Aero Club of America and by friends of the late Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, First Field Artillery, U. S. A., who was killed in the fall of the Wright aeroplane at Fort Myer, Va., on September 17 last, to erect a memorial in his honor. The committee in charge recently submitted a memorial to the House of Representatives. The memorial is composed of Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, Glen H. Curtiss of Hammondsport, N. Y., and First Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, United States Signal Corps. The memorial will be placed either in the Arlington National Cemetery, where Lieut. Selfridge was buried, or in the grounds of the Wright brothers, where Lieut. Selfridge met his death.

AMOUNT OF COTTON GINNED.

Census Bureau's Report Places It at
12,667,337 Bales Up to Jan. 16.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Census Bureau this morning issued the following: "Census report shows 12,667,337 bales, counting round as half bales, ginned from growth of 1908 to January 16, 1909, compared with 10,380,551 last year, 12,176,109 for 1907 and 9,989,934 for 1906. The proportion of the last three crops ginned to January 16 is 92.5 per cent. Last year 92.8 for 1907, and 95.2 for 1906. Round bales included this year are 232,521, compared with 188,037 last year, 258,717 for 1907 and 270,669 for 1906. Sea Island cotton, 42,400,000, 56,329 for 1907 and 104,710 for 1906. Prior to January 16, this year, 27,411 ginneries were operated."

ANTI-JAPANESE WORK GOES ON.

New Bill Introduced in California As-
sembly to Exclude Asiatics.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 23.—Groves Johnson of Sacramento introduced today in the Assembly another anti-Japanese measure to exclude Asiatics.

The measure provides for the keeping intact of the present Chinese exclusion laws and to so extend them as to include all Asiatics. The resolution calls on the California delegation in Congress to make every effort to have this measure placed on the national statute books.

Anti-Japanese sentiment in the bay cities has been well worked up by the Japanese Exclusion League and the feeling is reflected in the Legislature, where Johnson of Sacramento and Drew of Fresno are leading the movement.

Johnson, whose four bills against the Japanese are extremely radical, is the chairman of the Committee on Rules, and a power in the Assembly. Drew represents a large ranging community adjacent to Fresno, where Japanese encroachments threaten the fertile farm lands have been most severely felt.

The latter has announced his position as follows: "Only those who are profiting under the conditions stand in support of the little brown invaders. I don't care who asks me to vote against these Japs, or what powerful pressure is brought to bear, I shall cast my ballot against the bill. I believe that to be a serious menace to the State. I think when this matter comes to a test the country will be surprised by the heavy vote against the bill."

Many of the large commercial bodies in the city have petitioned the Legislature to suppress anti-Japanese measures on the ground that such measures are unable to cope with the situation. Labor organizations, on the other hand, are unanimous in demanding drastic action against the Oriental immigrants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—While the administration has expressed its confidence that there will be no radical anti-Japanese legislation, this winter session, some of the members of the State's delegation in Congress are expressing the decided opinion that this winter session will prohibit all aliens from owning land in the State.

Representative Kahn of California, who is in the city this morning, was ready to talk with the President's cabinet no doubt that such a law would be placed on the statute books of the State in the near future.

"This would not be discriminating legislation against the Japanese," said Mr. Kahn, "and no foreign nation would have any right to find fault with the provision."

Representative Kahn and some of the other Californians in Washington have united with the fact that aliens are prohibited from owning land in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, and that no foreign nation has any right to find fault with this action. No treaty rights are contravened.

COAL MINERS' CONVENTION.

First Step Taken to Unite All Organized
Miners in This Country and Canada.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—As a first step to placing the entire 300,000 organized coal miners of all the anthracite and bituminous fields of the United States and Canada behind the anthracite miners' eight hour demands the convention declared today for the appointment of a special scale committee, which will present the demands of the anthracite miners to the national convention for discussion and ratification.

After being endorsed by the national convention this committee will then be ready to ask the anthracite operators for a conference. The request for a conference will be in the name of the national organization and the demands will be backed by the convention. The demands will be those of 300,000 men instead of the organized workers of the anthracite field.

President Lewis brought the subject before the convention. He suggested that the national convention by action from the floor authorize the appointment of a special committee to take charge of the anthracite situation. "It is one that does not belong to the anthracite workers alone. The conditions there are subjects for all districts to be considered in and after April 1, when our present contract or award expires, should be reviewed and discussed by the convention. If we get a conference with the anthracite operators and can secure a contract, all well and good. In event of any other development requiring the support of the organization, then the delegates to this convention should know the situation so as to be able to report it intelligently to their constituents."

On the motion of William Yates of Saginaw, Mich., the convention authorized the appointment of the special committee. It is to be composed of a representative from each of the anthracite and bituminous districts.

A committee was appointed to-day to arrange for a national anti-injunction meeting to be held some night next week.

SPRINGER ESTATE A MYTH

The Claim to One-half of the Land in
Wilmington, Del., Exploded.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 23.—In order to explode the mythical "Springer estate" of \$50,000,000 in this city, for which claims are constantly being made by so-called heirs of Charles Christopher Springer from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a joint statement was issued today by Mayor Horace Wilson, Postmaster Henry C. Conrad, Register of Wills Francis M. Walker and Recorder of Deeds Harry H. Billany, declaring that the whole matter was a foundation in fact.

The claims have been made intermittently for many years, and in some parts of the West organizations of the "heirs" have been formed to get title to land. It is not possible to get title to land on this city of 90,000 inhabitants is built. As new "crops of heirs" have sprung up within the last few months and a number of lawyers from distant cities have come here to examine the records, the above named officials recently held a meeting to get to the bottom of the matter. Hereafter whenever a claim is made the city will get an adverse circular letter.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The battleship Connecticut has arrived at Villefranche, the battleships Ohio and Missouri and the gunboat Scammon at Smyrna.

The cruiser Tennessee, California, South Dakota and Washington have sailed from San Francisco for Callao, the battleship Maine from Guantanamo for Key West, the cruiser Des Moines from San Francisco for La Guayra, the cruiser Montana from Hampton Roads for Charleston and the torpedo boat Preble from Mare Island for San Diego.

AN EARTHQUAKE SOMEWHERE

VIOLENT SHOCKS RECORDED
HERE AND IN EUROPE.

Quakes as to the Place of Disturbance—Seismograph Apparatus at Potsdam Destroyed—Planes Got a Shock Greater Than That From Messina.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 23.—John Milne's seismograph recorded early to-day a severe earthquake south of Europe.

No news as to the actual locality of the earthquake which was recorded by seismographic instruments here and elsewhere had been received in London up to midnight. John Milne says that the quake was somewhere beyond the Ural mountains. Others suggest that it was in the Indian Ocean.

ROME, Jan. 23.—A violent earthquake quake was registered by the seismographs at Milet and Florence at 4 o'clock this morning. It is believed that the earthquake was not in Europe.

SERENA, Italy, Jan. 23.—A slight undulatory shock of earthquake of distant origin was registered here at 3:55 o'clock this morning.

POTS DAM, Jan. 22.—The seismograph apparatus here was destroyed by the violence of a series of tremors which began shortly before 4 o'clock this morning.

The shock, which lasted about half an hour, was also registered by the instruments at Brussels.

HAMBURG, Jan. 23.—An earthquake shock was registered here at 3:55 this morning. It lasted two hours. The register shows that the shock must have been appalling. Its centre was about 2,300 miles east of Hamburg.

The seismograph at Potsdam registered a severe earthquake, beginning at 3:54 and lasting twenty minutes. It was of an undulating character and must have taken place within the confines of Europe. The vibrations were greater than those caused by the earthquake that destroyed Messina.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23.—The seismograph here early this morning recorded an earthquake shock similar to those reported by observatories in various parts of the world.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, issued the following earthquake bulletin to-day.

"The seismographs at the Weather Bureau recorded an earthquake of distant origin late in the evening of January 22, much the same in character and intensity as the record obtained at the time of the recent great Italian earthquake. The first preliminary tremors began at 10:12:05 P. M., seventy-fifth meridian time. The second preliminary tremors are not well defined in the records and an exact beginning cannot be stated. The strong portion of the motion was of noticeably long duration, and lasted from 10:30 until after 11 o'clock, the whole earthquake having a duration of about one and a half hours.

"Certain characteristic phases of the records are being sharply defined, reliable calculations can be made as to the distance of the disturbance. Apparently, however, the origin is nearer Washington than in the case of the Italian earthquake."

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The seismograph at the State Museum recorded a strong earthquake at 10:31 o'clock last evening, continuing for half an hour. Tremors traveled in an east-west direction, and indications were that the quake was 5,000 miles away, the source of the earthquake probably being in the east Mediterranean regions.

U. S. STEEL MERGER.

Commissioner of Corporations Declines
to Furnish Information to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, has declined to furnish to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary certain information in his bureau relating to the United States Steel Corporation. The information was requested by the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee appointed to conduct an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the absorption by the United States Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The committee, under a resolution introduced by Senator Culberson, was instructed to investigate and report to the Senate whether the President exceeded his authority in permitting the merger.

The refusal of the Commissioner of Corporations to furnish information resulted in the matter being laid before the President. Mr. Roosevelt sent for all the information in the possession of the bureau of corporations and is now examining it with a view of determining whether in his judgment it should be laid before the Senate. It is probable that after it has been carefully studied the information will be given to the Senate.

The request of the Senate committee was for all information in the bureau of corporations relating to the United States Steel Corporation. It is likely that the information will carry out such information as relates to the particular merger, the other matters affecting the United States Steel Corporation alone being held to be beyond the scope of the inquiry authorized by the Senate.

AutoStop RAZOR

Strops Itself

NO TAKING APART TO STROP OR CLEAN
Blades Always Sharp
and
Last for Months

Standard Outfit—Self-Stropping
silver-plated razor, 12 Blades and
fine Horsehair Strop Contained in
Leather Case

At All Dealers

AutoStop Safety Razor Co.
MANUFACTURERS
345 Fifth Avenue, New York.

\$5.00

AFFINITIES IN TROUBLE.

Former New York Man and Actress
Fined and Warned in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Frederick J. Havens, former Wall street broker and clubman of New York, and Miss Frances Montgomery, an actress, were fined today by Judge Newcomer on charges preferred by Mrs. Havens.

The clubman was fined \$200 for abandonment, and the money was ordered paid to his wife. An additional fine of \$25 and costs was imposed on him for disorderly conduct. Miss Montgomery was also fined \$25 and costs.

Both defendants admitted that they had fled from New York because they "liked" each other. Judge Newcomer threatened that if they persisted in living together both would be sent to the Bridewell.

"We lived happily together in New York," testified Mrs. Havens. "Until the actress crossed my path. She changed our lives. My husband divided the time with her and me the year prior to his desertion, and his love for me gradually died out. He left me to go with her. I was in Europe at the time for my health."

"I knew it was wrong," said Havens, "but I could not help it. Some time, maybe, we will straighten out the tangle. They can't keep us apart any more."

Miss Montgomery said she met Havens while seeking a place with a theatrical company in New York. "We grew to like one another very much," she added. "And when he failed in business I still wanted him, and we came to Chicago."

CITY FIGHTS WATERSHED TAX.

Referees Appointed to Pass on As-
sessments in Several Towns.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 23.—The city of New York through Corporation Counsel Pendleton is fighting against the assessments on its watershed property and aqueducts in the counties of Westchester and Putnam, which aggregate millions of dollars, and to-day Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, sitting in Special Term, appointed twelve referees to take testimony regarding the alleged illegal and excessive assessments. The city has been assessed on reservoirs, dams, aqueducts, buildings and all superstructures on watershed property.

The referees appointed for the several towns are:

Somers—William Vanance of Newburgh, Yorktown—William Vanance of Newburgh, Cortland—Edward J. Collins of Newburgh, Greenburgh—Edward J. Collins of Newburgh, North Salem—Judge A. H. F. Zeger of Newburgh, Lewisboro—A. H. F. Zeger of Newburgh, Dutchess—Henry C. Griffen of Tarrytown, Southeast Putnam County—William G. Vernon, West Putnam County—Alfred M. Bailey of Yorktown, Kent Putnam County—J. Henry Esser of Mount Vernon.

Individuals against town of East Chester—Arthur I. Strong of White Plains.

Martin Roman & Co.

Apparel for Women and Misses

42 West 34th Street

The New Store's Policy Dictates Absolute Disposal of Every Garment in the House

On no account is this event to establish a precedent for the future—except at the end of each season, when, at no matter what penalty, we shall dispose of the entire stock as a matter of business policy, and to the end that we start anew each season with a fresh stock. The prices that follow are unusually low for the character of merchandise offered.

Suits	12 that were 25.00	now... 12.50
35 " "	30.00	...16.00
36 " "	50.00	...25.00
40 " "	75.00	...38.00
3 " "	100.00	...60.00
2 " "	175.00	...75.00
1 " "	185.00	...85.00
Gowns	15 that were 15.00	now 8.00
6 " "	25.00	12.50
10 " "	48.00	25.00